

Self determination contracting and compacting has improved the efficiency of Federal programs and services and at the same time have devolved control over these resources from Washington, DC to the local, tribal governments which are much more in tune with the needs of their own people.

As steps are taken to provide tribes the tools they need to develop vigorous economies and generate tribal revenues, our policy in Congress and across the Federal Government should be to encourage and assist tribes to expand self determination and self governance into other agencies and programs, and in the process help Native people to achieve real and measurable success in improving their standard of living.

The challenge of the Nixon Message was not only to the Federal Government but to the tribes themselves: that by building strong tribal governments and more robust economies, real independence and true self determination can be achieved.

Our experience has shown that any cooperative efforts between the United States and the tribes must include a solemn assurance that the special relationship will endure and will not be terminated because of the fits and starts of periodic economic success enjoyed by some Indian tribes.

President Nixon wisely realized that the mere threat of termination results in a tendency toward an unhealthy dependence on the Federal Government which has plagued Native people for decades. As President Nixon himself knew, Native people are not hapless bystanders in this process. His Message recognized that the story of the Indian in America is one of "endurance, survival, of adaptation and creativity in the face of overwhelming obstacles."

The persistence and tenacity of Native people has been the foundation in forging a more enlightened Indian policy and with the assistance of the United States will, I am confident, result in true self determination for Native people in the United States.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Nixon Message and our collective efforts over time in making Indian self determination a reality.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 125—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 125

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, June 27, 2002, or Friday, June 28, 2002, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or

adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, July 8, 2002, or until such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, June 27, 2002, Friday, June 28, 2002, or Saturday, June 29, 2002, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, July 8, 2002, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 126—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SCLERODERMA

Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 126

Whereas Scleroderma is a debilitating and potentially fatal autoimmune disease with a broad range of symptoms that may be either localized or systemic;

Whereas Scleroderma may attack vital internal organs, including the heart, esophagus, lungs, and kidneys, and may do so without causing any external symptoms;

Whereas more than 300,000 people in the United States suffer from Scleroderma;

Whereas the symptoms of Scleroderma include hardening and thickening of the skin, swelling, disfigurement of the hands, spasms of blood vessels causing severe discomfort in the fingers and toes, weight loss, joint pain, difficulty swallowing, extreme fatigue, and ulcerations on the fingertips which are slow to heal;

Whereas people with advanced Scleroderma may be unable to perform even the simplest tasks;

Whereas 80 percent of the people suffering from Scleroderma are women between the ages of 25 and 55;

Whereas Scleroderma is the fifth leading cause of death among all autoimmune diseases for women who are 65 years old or younger;

Whereas the wide range of symptoms and localized and systemic variations of Scleroderma make it difficult to diagnose;

Whereas the average diagnosis of Scleroderma is made 5 years after the onset of symptoms;

Whereas the cause of Scleroderma is still unknown and there is no known cure;

Whereas Federal funding for Scleroderma research is less than for other diseases of similar prevalence; and

Whereas the estimated annual direct and indirect costs of Scleroderma in the United States are \$1,500,000,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) private organizations and health care providers should be recognized for their ef-

forts to promote awareness and research of Scleroderma;

(2) the people of the United States should make themselves aware of the symptoms of Scleroderma and contribute to the fight against Scleroderma;

(3) the Federal Government should promote awareness regarding Scleroderma, adequately fund research projects regarding Scleroderma within the fiscal budget, and continue to consider ways to improve the quality of health care services provided for Scleroderma patients, including making prescription medication more affordable;

(4) the National Institutes of Health should continue to play a leadership role in the fight against Scleroderma by—

(A) working more closely with private organizations and researchers to find a cure for Scleroderma;

(B) funding research projects regarding Scleroderma conducted by private organizations and researchers;

(C) holding a Scleroderma symposium which would bring together distinguished scientists and clinicians from across the United States to determine the most important priorities in Scleroderma research;

(D) supporting the formation of small workgroups composed of experts from diverse but related scientific fields to study Scleroderma;

(E) conducting more genetic, environmental, and clinical research regarding Scleroderma;

(F) training more basic and clinical scientists to carry out such research; and

(G) providing for better dissemination of the information learned from such research; and

(5) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention should give priority to the establishment of a national epidemiological study to better track the incidence of Scleroderma and to gather information about the disease that could lead to a cure.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4166. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2514, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4167. Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2514, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4168. Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2514, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4169. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2514, supra.

SA 4170. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2514, supra.

SA 4171. Mr. McCAIN (for himself and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4060 proposed by Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) to the bill (S. 2514) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4172. Mr. REID (for Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 803, to enhance the management and promotion of electronic Government services and processes by establishing an Office of Electronic Government within the Office of Management and Budget, and by establishing a broad framework of measures that require using Internet-based

information technology to enhance citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4166. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2514, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Strike the matter proposed to be inserted and insert the following:

(a) **FISCAL YEAR 2003.**—The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for active duty personnel as of September 30, 2003, as follows:

- (1) The Army, 480,000.
- (2) The Navy, 375,700.
- (3) The Marine Corps, 175,000.
- (4) The Air Force, 359,000.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO EXCEED.**—Upon a determination of the Secretary of Defense that it is necessary in the national security interests of the United States, the active duty personnel strengths of the Armed Forces may exceed the authorized strengths provided under paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of subsection (a) as follows:

- (1) For the Army, by not more than 5,000.
- (2) For the Navy, by not more than 3,500.
- (3) For the Air Force, by not more than 3,500.

SA 4167. Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2514, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1046. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ENHANCEMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) The President received no specific information or warning of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
- (2) Every effort should be taken immediately to prevent a similar failure of intelligence in the future.
- (3) In light of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, it is clear that the United States should have a domestic intelligence service as well as a foreign intelligence service.
- (4) The Federal Bureau of Investigation moved immediately after September 11, 2001, to organize a domestic intelligence service and coordinate and communicate with the Central Intelligence Agency.
- (5) The National Security Council is responsible for providing both domestic and foreign intelligence for the President.
- (6) The National Security Council is comprised of the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council focuses on international threats and foreign policy.
- (7) The National Security Council either failed to receive, or failed to analyze in a

timely manner, intelligence that could have facilitated the interdiction of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

(8) The National Security Council must give equal treatment to homeland security, requiring a flow of timely reports not only from the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, but also from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Services, the Coast Guard, the Border Patrol, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as well as domestic law enforcement agencies.

(9) The reorganization and strengthening of the National Security Council should occur immediately and cannot and should not await the establishment of a Department of Homeland Security.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the President should issue immediately an Executive Order enhancing the National Security Council in order to provide for the more timely delivery of intelligence to, and analysis of intelligence for, the President.

SA 4168. Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Bill S. 2514, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE —HOMELAND SECURITY INFORMATION SHARING

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Homeland Security Information Sharing Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

- (1) The President received no specific information or warning of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
- (2) Every effort should be taken immediately to prevent a similar failure of intelligence in the future.
- (3) In light of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, it is clear that the United States should have a domestic intelligence service as well as a foreign intelligence service.
- (4) The Federal Bureau of Investigation moved immediately after September 11, 2001, to organize a domestic intelligence service and coordinate and communicate with the Central Intelligence Agency.
- (5) The National Security Council is responsible for providing both domestic and foreign intelligence for the President.
- (6) The National Security Council is comprised of the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council focuses on international threats and foreign policy.
- (7) The National Security Council either failed to receive, or failed to analyze in a

timely manner, intelligence that could have facilitated the interdiction of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

(8) The National Security Council must give equal treatment to homeland security, requiring a flow of timely reports not only from the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, but also from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Services, the Coast Guard, the Border Patrol, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as well as domestic law enforcement agencies.

(9) The reorganization and strengthening of the National Security Council should occur immediately and cannot and should not await the establishment of a Department of Homeland Security.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that Federal State, and local entities should share homeland security information to the maximum extent practicable, with special emphasis on hard-to-reach urban and rural communities.

SA 4169. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2514, to au-

thorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 130, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 604. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR HIGHER RATES OF PARTIAL BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS ASSIGNED TO HOUSING UNDER ALTERNATIVE AUTHORITY FOR ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MILITARY HOUSING.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary of Defense may prescribe and, under section 403(n) of title 37, United States Code, pay for members of the Armed Forces (without dependents) in privatized housing higher rates of partial basic allowance for housing than those that are authorized under paragraph (2) of such section 403(n).

(b) **MEMBERS IN PRIVATIZED HOUSING.**—For the purposes of this section, a member of the Armed Forces (without dependents) is a member of the Armed Forces (without dependents) in privatized housing while the member is assigned to housing that is acquired or constructed under the authority of subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) **TREATMENT OF HOUSING AS GOVERNMENT QUARTERS.**—For purposes of section 403 of title 37, United States Code, a member of the Armed Forces (without dependents) in privatized housing shall be treated as residing in quarters of the United States or a housing facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department while a higher rate of partial allowance for housing is paid for the member under this section.

(d) **PAYMENT TO PRIVATE SOURCE.**—The partial basic allowance for housing paid for a member at a higher rate under this section may be paid directly to the private sector source of the housing to whom the member is obligated to pay rent or other charge for residing in such housing if the private sector source credits the amount so paid against the amount owed by the member for the rent or other charge.

(e) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—Rates prescribed under subsection (a) may not be paid under the authority of this section in connection with contracts that are entered into after December 31, 2007, for the construction or acquisition of housing under the authority of subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code.

SA 4170. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2514, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title III, add the following:

SEC. 305. DISPOSAL OF OBSOLETE VESSELS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET.

Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 301(a)(2) for operation and maintenance for the Navy, \$20,000,000 may be available, without fiscal year limitation if so provided in appropriations Acts, for expenses